

## Section 9: Trunk Group Performance

### TGP-1: Trunk Group Performance-Aggregate

#### Definition

The Trunk Group Performance report displays, over a reporting cycle, aggregate, average trunk group blocking data for each hour of each day of the reporting cycle, for both CLEC affecting and BellSouth affecting trunk groups.

#### Exclusions

- Trunk Groups blocked due to unanticipated significant increase in CLEC traffic
- Orders that are delayed or refused by CLEC
- Trunk Groups for which there was no valid data available for an entire study period
- Duplicate trunk group information
- Trunk Groups blocked due to CLEC network/equipment failure
- Final Groups actually overflowing, not blocked

#### Business Rules

The purpose of the Trunk Group Performance Report is to provide trunk blocking measurements on CLEC and BellSouth trunk groups for comparison only. It is not the intent of the report that it be used for network management and/or engineering. BellSouth should notify the CLEC when such blocking meets this exclusion criteria (orders that are delayed or refused by the CLEC) and report the results, both with and without the exclusions. An unanticipated significant increase in traffic is indicated by a 20% increase for small trunk groups or 1800 CCS for large groups over the previous months traffic when the increase was not forecasted by the CLEC.

#### Monthly Average Blocking:

- The reporting cycle includes both business and non-business days in a calendar month.
- Monthly average blocking values are calculated for each trunk group for each of the 24 time consistent hours across a reporting cycle.

#### Aggregate Monthly Blocking:

- Used to compare aggregate blocking across trunk groups which terminate traffic at CLEC points of presence versus BellSouth switches.
- Aggregate monthly blocking data is calculated for each hour of the day across all trunk groups assigned to a category.

#### Trunk Categorization:

- This report displays, over a reporting cycle, aggregate, average blocking data for each hour of a day. Therefore, for each reporting cycle, 24 blocking data points are generated for two aggregate groups of selected trunk groups. These groups are CLEC affecting and BellSouth affecting trunk groups. In order to assign trunk groups to each aggregate group, all trunk groups are first assigned to a category. A trunk group's end points and the type of traffic that is transmitted on it define a category. Selected categories of trunk groups are assigned to the aggregate groups so that trunk reports can be generated. The categories to which trunk groups have been assigned for this report are as follows.

#### CLEC Affecting Categories:

	Point A	Point B
Category 1:	BellSouth End Office	BellSouth Access Tandem
Category 3:	BellSouth End Office	CLEC Switch
Category 4:	BellSouth Local Tandem	CLEC Switch
Category 5:	BellSouth Access Tandem	CLEC Switch

Category 10:..... BellSouth End Office..... BellSouth Local Tandem  
Category 16:..... BellSouth Tandem..... BellSouth Tandem

**BellSouth Affecting Categories:**

	Point A	Point B
Category 1:.....	BellSouth End Office.....	BellSouth Access Tandem
Category 9:.....	BellSouth End Office.....	BellSouth End Office
Category 10:.....	BellSouth End Office.....	BellSouth Local Tandem
Category 16:.....	BellSouth Tandem.....	BellSouth Tandem

**Calculation****Monthly Average Blocking:**

- For each hour of the day, each day's raw data are summed across all valid measurements days in a report cycle for blocked and attempted calls.
- The sum of the blocked calls is divided by the total number of calls attempted in a reporting period.

**Aggregate Monthly Blocking:**

- For each hour of the day, the monthly sums of the blocked and attempted calls from each trunk group are separately aggregated over all trunk groups within each assigned category.
- The total blocked calls is divided by the total call attempts within a group to calculate an aggregate monthly blocking for each assigned group.
- The result is an aggregate monthly average blocking value for each of the 24 hours by group.
- The difference between the CLEC and BellSouth affecting trunk groups are also calculated for each hour.

**Report Structure**

- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
  - State
- With and Without Exclusion for Orders Delayed or Refused by CLEC

**Data Retained****Relating to CLEC Experience**

- Report Month
- Total Trunk Groups
- Number of Trunk Groups by CLEC
- Hourly Blocking Per Trunk Group
- Hourly Usage Per Trunk Group
- Hourly Call Attempts Per Trunk Group

**Related to BellSouth Performance**

- Report Month
- Total Trunk Groups
- Aggregate Hourly Blocking Per Trunk Group
- Hourly Usage Per Trunk Group
- Hourly Call Attempts Per Trunk Group

## SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

### SQM Level of Disaggregation

- CLEC Aggregate..... Any consecutive 2 hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BellSouth blockage by more than 0.5% using trunk groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 for CLECs and 9 for BellSouth
- BellSouth Aggregate

### SEEM Measure

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II
Yes.....		X

## SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

### SEEM Disaggregation

- CLEC Aggregate..... Any consecutive 2 hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BellSouth blockage by more than 0.5% using trunk groups 1,3,4,5,10,16 for CLECs and 9 for BellSouth
- BellSouth Aggregate

### SQM Analog/Benchmark

### SEEM Analog/Benchmark

## TGP-2: Trunk Group Performance – CLEC Specific

### Definition

The Trunk Group Performance report displays, over a reporting cycle, CLEC specific, average trunk group blocking data for each hour of each day of the reporting cycle, for both CLEC affecting and BellSouth affecting trunk groups.

### Exclusions

- Trunk Groups blocked due to unanticipated significant increase in CLEC traffic
- Orders that are delayed or refused by CLEC
- Trunk Groups for which there was no valid data available for an entire study period
- Duplicate trunk group information
- Trunk Groups blocked due to CLEC network/equipment failure
- Final Groups actually overflowing not blocked

### Business Rules

The purpose of the Trunk Group Performance Report is to provide trunk blocking measurements on CLEC and BellSouth trunk groups for comparison only. It is not the intent of the report that it be used for network management and/or engineering. BellSouth should notify the CLEC when such blocking meets this exclusion criteria (orders that are delayed or refused by the CLEC) and report the results, both with and without the exclusions. An unanticipated significant increase in traffic is indicated by a 20% increase for small trunk groups or 1800 CCS for large groups over the previous months traffic when the increase was not forecasted by the CLEC.

#### Monthly Average Blocking:

- The reporting cycle includes both business and non-business days in a calendar month.
- Monthly average blocking values are calculated for each trunk group for each of the 24 time consistent hours across a reporting cycle.

#### Aggregate Monthly Blocking:

- Used to compare aggregate blocking across trunk groups which terminate traffic at CLEC points of presence versus BellSouth switches.
- Aggregate monthly blocking data is calculated for each hour of the day across all trunk groups assigned to a category.

#### Trunk Categorization:

- This report displays, over a reporting cycle, aggregate, average blocking data for each hour of a day. Therefore, for each reporting cycle, 24 blocking data points are generated for two aggregate groups of selected trunk groups. These groups are CLEC affecting and BellSouth affecting trunk groups. In order to assign trunk groups to each aggregate group, all trunk groups are first assigned to a category. A trunk group's end points and the type of traffic that is transmitted on it define a category. Selected categories of trunk groups are assigned to the aggregate groups so that trunk reports can be generated. The categories to which trunk groups have been assigned for this report are as follows.

#### CLEC Affecting Categories:

	Point A	Point B
Category 1:	BellSouth End Office	BellSouth Access Tandem
Category 3:	BellSouth End Office	CLEC Switch
Category 4:	BellSouth Local Tandem	CLEC Switch
Category 5:	BellSouth Access Tandem	CLEC Switch
Category 10:	BellSouth End Office	BellSouth Local Tandem

Category 16:..... BellSouth Tandem..... BellSouth Tandem

**BellSouth Affecting Categories:**

	Point A	Point B
Category 1:.....	BellSouth End Office.....	BellSouth Access Tandem
Category 9:.....	BellSouth End Office.....	BellSouth End Office
Category 10:.....	BellSouth End Office.....	BellSouth Local Tandem
Category 16:.....	BellSouth Tandem.....	BellSouth Tandem

**Calculation****Monthly Average Blocking:**

- For each hour of the day, each day's raw data are summed across all valid measurements days in a report cycle for blocked and attempted calls.
- The sum of the blocked calls is divided by the total number of calls attempted in a reporting period.

**Aggregate Monthly Blocking:**

- For each hour of the day, the monthly sums of the blocked and attempted calls from each trunk group are separately aggregated over all trunk groups within each assigned category.
- The total blocked calls is divided by the total call attempts within a group to calculate an aggregate monthly blocking for each assigned group.
- The result is an aggregate monthly average blocking value for each of the 24 hours by group.
- The difference between the CLEC and BellSouth affecting trunk groups are also calculated for each hour.

**Report Structure**

- CLEC Specific
  - State
- With and Without Exclusion for Orders Delayed or Refused by CLEC

**Data Retained****Relating to CLEC Experience**

- Report Month
- Total Trunk Groups
- Number of Trunk Groups by CLEC
- Hourly Blocking Per Trunk Group
- Hourly Usage Per Trunk Group
- Hourly Call Attempts Per Trunk Group

**Relating to BellSouth Performance**

- Report Month
- Total Trunk Groups
- Aggregate Hourly Blocking Per Trunk Group
- Hourly Usage Per Trunk Group
- Hourly Call Attempts Per Trunk Group

## SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

### SQM Level of Disaggregation

- CLEC Trunk Group ..... Any 2 consecutive hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BellSouth blockage by more than 0.5% using trunk groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 for CLECs and 9 for BellSouth

### SQM Analog/Benchmark

## SEEM Measure

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II
Yes.....	X .....	

## SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

### SEEM Disaggregation

- CLEC Trunk Group ..... Any 2 consecutive hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BellSouth blockage by more than 0.5% using trunk groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 for CLECs and 9 for BellSouth
- BellSouth Trunk Group

### SEEM Analog/Benchmark

## Section 10: Collocation

### C-1: Collocation Average Response Time

#### Definition

Measures the average time (counted in calendar days) from the receipt of a complete and accurate collocation application (including receipt of application fee if required) to the date BellSouth returns a response electronically or in writing. Within the number of calendar days as designated by the Collocation order after having received a bona fide application for physical collocation, BellSouth must respond with space availability and a price quote.

#### Exclusions

Any application canceled by the CLEC

#### Business Rules

The clock starts on the date that BellSouth receives a complete and accurate collocation application accompanied by the appropriate application fee if required. The clock stops on the date that BellSouth returns a response. The clock will restart upon receipt of changes to the original application request.

#### Calculation

**Response Time** = (a - b)

- a = Request Response Date
- b = Request Submission Date

**Average Response Time** = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all Response Times
- d = Count of Responses Returned within Reporting Period

#### Report Structure

- Individual CLEC (alias) aggregate
- Aggregate of all CLECs
- Geographic Scope
  - State

#### Data Retained

- Report period
- Aggregate data

#### SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

##### SQM Level of Disaggregation

- State .....
- Virtual-Initial .....
- Virtual-Augment .....
- Physical Caged-Initial
- Physical Caged-Augment
- Physical-Cageless-Initial
- Physical Cageless-Augment

##### SQM Analog/Benchmark

Virtual - 15 Calendar Days  
Physical Caged - 15 Calendar Days  
Physical Cageless - 15 Calendar Days

**SEEM Measure**

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II
No.....		

**SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark****SEEM Disaggregation****SEEM Analog/Benchmark**

- Not Applicable.....Not Applicable



## C-2: Collocation Average Arrangement Time

### Definition

Measures the average time (counted in calendar days) from receipt of a complete and accurate Bona Fide firm order (including receipt of appropriate fee if required) to the date BellSouth completes the collocation arrangement and notifies the CLEC.

### Exclusions

Any Bona Fide firm order canceled by the CLEC

### Business Rules

The clock starts on the date that BellSouth receives a complete and accurate Bone Fide firm order accompanied by the appropriate fee. The clock stops on the date that BellSouth completes the collocation arrangement and notifies the CLEC. The cable assignments associated with the specific collocation request will be provided prior to completion of the arrangement.

### Calculation

**Arrangement Time** = (a - b)

- a = Date Collocation Arrangement is Complete
- b = Date Order for Collocation Arrangement Submitted

**Average Arrangement Time** = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all Arrangement Times
- d = Total Number of Collocation Arrangements Completed during Reporting Period

### Report Structure

- Individual CLEC (alias) Aggregate
- Aggregate of all CLECs
- Geographic Scope
  - State

### Data Retained

- Report Period
- Aggregate Data

### SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• State .....	Virtual - 60 Calendar Days
• Virtual-Initial .....	Virtual-Augment - 60 Calendar Days (Without Space Increase)
• Virtual-Augment .....	Virtual-Augment - 60 Calendar Days (With Space Increase)
• Physical Caged-Initial .....	Physical Caged - 90 Calendar Days (Ordinary)
• Physical Caged-Augment .....	Physical Caged-Augment - 45 Calendar Days (Without Space Increase)
• Physical Cageless-Initial .....	Physical Caged-Augment - 90 Calendar Days (With Space Increase)
• Physical Cageless-Augment .....	Physical Cageless - 90 Calendar Days
	Physical Cagedless-Augment - 45 Calendar Days (Without

Space Increase)  
Physical Cagedless-Augment - 90 Calendar Days (With Space Increase)

**SEEM Measure**

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II
No.....		

**SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark****SEEM Disaggregation****SEEM Analog/Benchmark**

- Not Applicable.....Not Applicable

## C-3: Collocation Percent of Due Dates Missed

### Definition

Measures the percent of missed due dates for both virtual and physical collocation arrangements

### Exclusions

Any Bona Fide firm order canceled by the CLEC

### Business Rules

Percent Due Dates Missed is the percent of total collocation arrangements which BellSouth is unable to complete by end of the BellSouth committed due date. The arrangement is considered a missed due date if it is not completed on or before the committed due date.

### Calculation

**% of Due Dates Missed** = (a / b) X 100

- a = Number of Completed Orders that were not completed by BellSouth Committed Due Date during Reporting Period
- b = Number of Orders Completed in Reporting Period

### Report Structure

- Individual CLEC (alias) aggregate
- Aggregate of all CLECs
- Geographic Scope
  - State

### Data Retained

- Report Period
- Aggregate Data

### SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

#### SQM Level of Disaggregation

#### SQM Analog/Benchmark

- State ..... >= 95% on time
- Virtual-Initial
- Virtual- Augment
- Physical Caged- Initial
- Physical Caged- Augment
- Physical Cageless- Initial
- Physical Cageless- Augment

### SEEM Measure

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II
Yes.....	X .....	X .....

**SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark****SEEM Disaggregation****SEEM Analog/Benchmark**

- All Collocation Arrangements .....>= 95% on time

## Section 11: Change Management

### CM-1: Timeliness of Change Management Notices

#### Definition

Measures whether CLECs receive required software release notices on time to prepare for BellSouth interface/system changes so CLEC interfaces are not impaired by change.

#### Exclusions

- Changes to release dates for reasons outside BellSouth control, such as the system software vendor changes. For example: a patch to fix a software problem.
- Type 6 Change Requests (Defects/Expedites), as defined by the Change Control Process (CCP)

#### Business Rules

This metric is designed to measure the percent of change management notices sent to the CLECs according to notification standards and time frames set forth in the Change Control Process. The CCP is used by BellSouth and the CLECs to manage requested changes to the BellSouth Local Interfaces.

The clock starts on the notification date. The clock stops on the software release date. When project events occur (scope changes, analysis information, etc.), the software release date may change. A revised notification would be required and the clock would restart. Based on release constraints for defects/expedites, notification may be less than the agreed upon interval in the CCP for new features.

#### Calculation

**Timeliness of Change Management Notices** =  $(a / b) \times 100$

- a = Total number of Change Management Notifications Sent Within Required Time frames
- b = Total Number of Change Management Notifications Sent

#### Report Structure

- BellSouth Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - Region

#### Data Retained

- Report Period
- Notice Date
- Release Date

#### SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

##### SQM Level of Disaggregation

- Region.....98% on time

##### SQM Analog/Benchmark

#### SEEM Measure

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II
Yes.....		X

**SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark****SEEM Disaggregation****SEEM Analog/Benchmark**

- Region.....98% on time

## CM-2: Change Management Notice Average Delay Days

### Definition

Measures the average delay days for change management system release notices sent outside the time frame set forth in the Change Control Process.

### Exclusions

- Changes to release dates for reasons outside BellSouth control, such as the system vendor
- Type 6 Change Requests (Defects/Expedites), as defined by the Change Control Process

### Business Rules

This metric is designed to compute the average delay days for change management notices sent to the CLECs outside the time frames set forth in the Change Control Process. The CCP is used by BellSouth and the CLECs to manage requested changes to the BellSouth Local Interfaces.

The clock starts on the notification due date. The clock stops on the software release date. When project events occur (scope changes, analysis information, etc.), the software release date may change. A revised notification would be required and the clock would restart. Based on release constraints for defects/expedites, notification may be less than the agreed upon interval in the CCP for new features

### Calculation

**Change Management Notice Delay Days** = (a - b)

- a = Date Notice Sent
- b = Date Notice Due

**Change Management Notice Average Delay Days** = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all Change Management Notice Delay Days
- d = Total Number of Notices Sent Late

### Report Structure

- BellSouth Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - Region

### Data Retained

- Report Period
- Notice Date
- Release Date

### SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

#### SQM Level of Disaggregation

- Region..... <= 5 Days

#### SQM Analog/Benchmark

**SEEM Measure**

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II
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No.....		
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**SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark****SEEM Disaggregation****SEEM Analog/Benchmark**

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| • Not Applicable..... | Not Applicable |
|-----------------------|----------------|



## CM-3: Timeliness of Documents Associated with Change

### Definition

Measures whether CLECs received requirements or business rule documentation on time to prepare for BellSouth interface/system changes so CLEC interfaces are not impaired by change.

### Exclusions

- Documentation for release dates that slip less than 30 days for a change mandated by regulatory or legal entities (Federal Communications Commission [FCC], a state commission/authority, or state and federal courts) or CLEC request.
- Type 6 Change Requests (Defects/Expedites), as defined by the Change Control Process.

### Business Rules

This metric is designed to measure the percent of requirements or business rule documentation sent to the CLECs according to documentation standards and time frames set forth in the Change Control Process, a copy of which can be found at [http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/markets/lec/ccp\\_live/index.html](http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/markets/lec/ccp_live/index.html). The CCP is used by BellSouth and the CLECs to manage requested changes to the BellSouth Local Interfaces.

The clock starts on the business rule documentation release date. The clock stops on the software release date. When project events occur (scope changes, analysis information, etc.), the software release date may change. Revisions to documentation could be required and the clock would restart.

### Calculation

**Timeliness of Documents Associated with Change** =  $(a / b) \times 100$

- a = Change Management Documentation Sent Within Required Time frames after Notices
- b = Total Number of Change Management Documentation Sent

### Report Structure

- BellSouth Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - Region

### Data Retained

- Report Period
- Notice Date
- Release Date

### SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

#### SQM Level of Disaggregation

#### SQM Analog/Benchmark

- Region ..... 98% on Time

**SEEM Measure**

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II
Yes.....		X

**SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark****SEEM Disaggregation****SEEM Analog/Benchmark**

- Region.....98% on Time

## CM-4: Change Management Documentation Average Delay Days

### Definition

Measures the average delay days for requirements or business rule documentation sent outside the time frames set forth in the Change Control Process.

### Exclusions

- Documentation for release dates that slip less than 30 days for reasons outside BellSouth control, such as changes due to Regulatory mandate or CLEC request.
- Type 6 Change Requests (Defects/Expedites), as defined by the Change Control Process.

### Business Rules

This metric is designed to compute the average delay days for business rule documentation sent to the CLECs outside the time frames set forth in the Change Control Process. The CCP is used by BellSouth and the CLECs to manage requested changes to the BellSouth Local Interfaces.

The clock starts on the business rule documentation release date. The clock stops on the software release date. When project events occur (scope changes, analysis information, etc.), the software release date may change. Revisions to documentation could be required and the clock would restart.

### Calculation

**Change Management Documentation Delay Days = (a - b)**

- a = Date Documentation Provided
- b = Date Documentation Due

**Change Management Documentation Average Delay Days = (c / d)**

- c = Sum of all CM Documentation Delay Days
- d = Total Change Management Documents Sent

### Report Structure

- BellSouth Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - Region

### Data Retained

- Report Period
- Notice Date
- Release Date

### SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

#### SQM Level of Disaggregation

- Region ..... <= 5 Days

#### SQM Analog/Benchmark

**SEEM Measure**

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II
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No.....		
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**SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark****SEEM Disaggregation****SEEM Analog/Benchmark**

- Not Applicable.....Not Applicable

## CM-5: Notification of CLEC Interface Outages

### Definition

Measures the time it takes BellSouth to notify the CLEC of an outage of an interface.

### Exclusions

None

### Business Rules

This metric measures the process of notifying CLECs of an interface outage as defined by the Change Control Process Documentation. BellSouth has 15 minutes to notify the CLECs via email, once the Help Desk has verified the existence of an outage. An outage is verified to exist when on or more of the following conditions occur:

1. BellSouth can duplicate a CLEC reported error.
2. BellSouth finds an error message within the system error log that identifiably matches a CLEC reported outage.
3. When 3 or more CLECs report the identical type of outage.
4. BellSouth detects a problem due to the loss of functionality for users of a system.

**Note:** The 15 minute clock begins once a CLEC reported or a BellSouth detected outage has lasted for 20 minutes and has been verified. If the outage is not verified within 20 minutes, the clock begins at the point of verification.

This metric will be expressed as a percentage.

### Calculation

**Notification of CLEC Interface Outages** =  $(a / b) \times 100$

- a = Number of Interface Outages where CLECs are notified within 15 minutes
- b = Total Number of Interface Outages

### Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - Region

### Data Retained

#### Relating to CLEC Experience

- Number of Interface Outages
- Number of Notifications  $\leq$  15 minutes

#### Relating to BellSouth Performance

- Not Applicable

## SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

### SQM Level of Disaggregation

### SQM Analog/Benchmark

- By interface type for all interfaces accessed by CLECs ..... 97% <= 15 Minutes

#### Interface

#### Applicable to

EDI.....	CLEC
CSOTS .....	CLEC
LENS.....	CLEC
TAG .....	CLEC
ECTA .....	CLEC
TAFI.....	CLEC/BellSouth

### SEEM Measure

#### SEEM

#### Tier I

#### Tier II

No.....

## SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

### SEEM Disaggregation

### SEEM Analog/Benchmark

- Not Applicable..... Not Applicable

## CM-6: Percent of Software Errors Corrected in “X” (10, 30, 45) Business Days

### Definition

Measures the percent of all outstanding Software Errors due and overdue to be corrected by BellSouth in “X” (10, 30, 45) business days within the monthly report period.

### Exclusions

- Software Corrections having implementation intervals that are longer than those defined in this measure and agreed upon by the CLECs
- Rejected or reclassified software errors (BellSouth must report the number of rejected or reclassified software errors disputed by the CLECs)

### Business Rules

This metric is designed to measure BellSouth’s performance each month in correcting identified Software Errors within the specified interval. The clock starts when a Software Error validated per the Change Control Process, a copy of which can be found at [http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/markets/lec/ccp\\_live/index.html](http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/markets/lec/ccp_live/index.html), and stops when the error is corrected and notice posted to the Change Control Website. The monthly report should include all defects due and overdue to be corrected within the report period. Software defects are defined as Type 6 Change Requests in the Change Control Process.

### Calculation

**Percent of Software Errors Corrected in “X” (10, 30, 45) Business Days** = (a / b) X 100

- a = Total number of Software Errors Corrected where “X” = 10, 30, or 45 Business Days.
- b = Total number of Software Errors requiring correction where “X” = 10, 30, or 45 Business Days.

### Report Structure

- Severity 2 = 10 Business Days
- Severity 3 = 30 Business Days
- Severity 4 = 45 Business Days

### Data Retained

- Report Period
- Total Completed
- Total Completed within “X” Business Days
- Disputed, Rejected or Reclassified Software Errors

### SQM Level of Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

#### SQM Level of Disaggregation

#### SQM Analog/Benchmark

- Region.....95% within interval

**SEEM Measure**

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II
Yes.....		X

**SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark****SEEM Disaggregation****SEEM Analog/Benchmark**

- Region.....95% within interval



## CM-7: Percent of Change Requests Accepted or Rejected within 10 Days

### Definition

Measures the percent of Change Requests other than Type 1 or Type 6 Change Requests, submitted by CLECs that are Accepted or Rejected by BellSouth in 10 business days within the report period.

### Exclusions

- Change Requests that are canceled or withdrawn before a response from BellSouth is due.

### Business Rules

The Acceptance/Rejection interval starts when the acknowledgement is due to the CLEC per the Change Control Process, a copy of which can be found at [http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/markets/lec/ccp\\_live/index.html](http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/markets/lec/ccp_live/index.html). The clock ends when BellSouth issues an acceptance or rejection notice to the CLEC. This metric includes all change requests not subject to the above exclusions, not just those received and accepted or rejected in the reporting period.

### Calculation

**Percent of Change Requests Accepted or Rejected within 10 Business Days** =  $(a / b) \times 100$

- a = Total number of Change Requests accepted or rejected within 10 business days
- b = Total number of Change Requests submitted in the reporting period

### Report Structure

- BellSouth Aggregate

### Data Retained

- Report Period
- Requests Accepted or Rejected
- Total Requests

### SQM Level of Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

#### SQM Level of Disaggregation

#### SQM Analog/Benchmark

- Region.....95% within interval

### SEEM Measure

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II
Yes.....		X

### SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

#### SEEM Disaggregation

#### SEEM Analog/Benchmark

- Region.....95% within interval

## CM-8: Percent Change Requests Rejected

### Definition

Measures the percent of Change Requests (other than Type 1 or Type 6 Change Requests) submitted by CLECs that are rejected by reason within the report period.

### Exclusions

- Change Requests that are canceled or withdrawn before a response from BellSouth is due.

### Business Rules

This metric includes any rejected change requests in the reporting period, regardless of whether received early or late. The metric will be disaggregated by major categories of rejections per the Change Control Process, a copy of which can be found at [http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/markets/lec/ccp\\_live/index.html](http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/markets/lec/ccp_live/index.html). These reasons are: Cost, Technical Feasibility, and Industry Direction. This metric includes all change requests not subject to the above exclusions, not just those received and accepted or rejected in the same reporting period.

### Calculation

**Percent Change Requests Rejected** = (a / b) X 100

- a = Total number of Change Requests rejected
- b = Total number of Change Requests submitted within the report period

### Report Structure

- BellSouth Aggregate
- Cost
- Technical Feasibility

### Data Retained

- Report Period
- Requests Rejected
- Total Requests

### SQM Level of Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
Region.....	Diagnostic
Reason – Cost	
Reason – Technical Feasibility	
Reason – Industry Direction	

### SEEM Measure

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II
No.....		

**SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark****SEEM Disaggregation****SEEM Analog/Benchmark**

- Not Applicable.....Not Applicable

## CM-9: Number of Defects in Production Releases (Type 6 CR)

### Definition

Measures the number of defects in Production Releases. This measure will be presented as the number of Type 6 Severity 1 defects, the number of Type 6 Severity 2 defects without a mechanized work around, and the number of Type 6 Severity 3 defects resulting within a three week period from a Production Release date. The definition of Type 6 Change Requests (CR) and Severity 1, Severity 2, and Severity 3 defects can be found in the Change Control Process Document.

### Exclusions

None

### Business Rules

This metric measures the number of Type 6 Severity 1 defects, the number of Type 6 Severity 2 defects without a mechanized work around, and the number of Type 6 Severity 3 defects resulting within a three week period from a Production Release date. The definitions of Type 6 Change Requests (CR) and Severity 1, 2, and 3 defects can be found in the Change Control Process, which can be found at [http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/markets/lec/ccp\\_live/index.html](http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/markets/lec/ccp_live/index.html).

### Calculation

The number of Type 6 Severity 1 Defects, the number of Type 6 Severity 2 Defects without a mechanized work around, and the number of Type 6 Severity 3 defects.

### Report Structure

- Production Releases
- Number of Type 6 Severity 1 defects
- Number of Type 6 Severity 2 defects without a mechanized work around
- Number of Type 6 Severity 3 defects

### Data Retained

- Region
- Report Period
- Production Releases
- Number of Type 6 Severity 1 defects
- Number of Type 6 Severity 2 defects without a mechanized work around
- Number of Type 6 Severity 3 defects

### SQM Level of Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

#### SQM Level of Disaggregation

#### SQM Analog/Benchmark

- Region—Number of Type 6 Severity 1 Defects..... 0 Defects
- Region—Number of Type 6 Severity 2 Defects..... 0 Defects without a mechanized work around
- Region—Number of Type 6 Severity 3 Defects..... 0 Defects

**SEEM Measure**

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II
------	--------	---------

No.....		
---------	--	--

**SEEM Disaggregation****SEEM Analog/Benchmark**

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| • Not Applicable ..... | Not Applicable |
|------------------------|----------------|

CM-9: Number of Defects in Production Releases (Type 6 CR)

## CM-10: Software Validation

### Definition

Measures software validation test results for Production Releases of BellSouth Local Interfaces.

### Exclusions

None

### Business Rules

BellSouth maintains a test deck of transactions that are used to validate that functionality in software Production Releases work as designed. Each transaction in the test deck is assigned a weight factor, which is based on the weights that have been assigned to the metrics. Within the software validation metric weight factors will be allocated among transaction types (e.g., Pre-Order, Order Resale, Order UNE, Order UNE-P) and then equally distributed across transactions within the specific type.

BellSouth will begin to execute the software validation test deck within one (1) business day following a Production Release. Test deck transactions will be executed using Production Release software in the CAVE environment. Within seven (7) business days following completion of the Production Release software validation test in CAVE, BellSouth will report the number of test deck transactions that failed. Each failed transaction will be multiplied by the transaction's weight factor.

A transaction is considered failed if the request cannot be submitted or processed, or results in incorrect or improperly formatted data.

The test deck scenario weight table can be found in the Change Control Process, a copy of which can be found at [http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/markets/lec/ccp\\_live/index.html](http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/markets/lec/ccp_live/index.html).

### Calculation

This software validation metric is defined as the ratio of the sum of the weights of failed transactions using Production Release software in CAVE to the sum of the weights of all transactions in the test deck.

- Numerator = Sum of weights of failed transactions
- Denominator = Sum of weights of all transactions in the test deck

### Report Structure

- BellSouth Aggregate

### Data Retained

- Report Period
- Production Release Number
- Test Deck Weights
- % Test Deck Weight Failure

### SQM Level of Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

#### SQM Level of Disaggregation

- Region .....  $\leq 5\%$

#### SQM Analog/Benchmark

**SEEM Measure**

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II
------	--------	---------

No.....		
---------	--	--

**SEEM Disaggregation****SEEM Analog/Benchmark**

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| • Not Applicable..... | Not Applicable |
|-----------------------|----------------|

## CM-11: Percent of Change Requests Implemented within 60 Weeks of Prioritization

### Definition

Measures whether BellSouth provides CLECs timely implementation of prioritized change requests.

### Exclusions

- Change requests that are implemented later than 60 weeks with the consent of the CLECs
- Change requests for which BellSouth has regulatory authority to exceed the interval

### Business Rules

This metric is designed to measure BellSouth's monthly performance in implementing prioritized change requests. The clock starts when a change request has first been prioritized as described in the Change Control Process. The clock stops when the change request has been implemented by BellSouth and made available to the CLECs. BellSouth will begin reporting this monthly measure with the next release for diagnostic purposes, and will be measured for SEEM purposes 60 weeks from first prioritization meeting following Commission approval of this measure.

### Calculation

**Percent of Type 5 CLEC initiated Change Requests implemented on time** =  $(a / b) \times 100$

- a = Total number of prioritized Type 5 Change Requests implemented each month that are less than or equal to 60 weeks of age from the date of their first prioritization plus all other prioritized change requests existing at the end of the month that are less than or equal to 60 weeks of age from prioritization.
- b = All entries in "a" above plus all Type 5 Change Requests prioritized more than 60 weeks before the end of the monthly reporting period.

**Percent of Type 4 BellSouth initiated Change Requests implemented on time** =  $(a / b) \times 100$

- a = Total number of prioritized Type 4 Change Requests implemented each month that are less than or equal to 60 weeks of age from the date of the release prioritization list plus all other Type 4 prioritized change requests existing at the end of the month that are less than or equal to 60 weeks of age from prioritization.
- b = All entries in "a" above plus all Type 4 Change Requests prioritized more than 60 weeks before the end of the monthly reporting period.

### Report Structure

- BellSouth Aggregate
- Type 4 requests implemented
- Type 5 requests implemented
- % implemented within 16, 32, 48, and 60 weeks

### Data Retained

- Region
- Report Month
- Total implemented by type
- Total implemented within 60 weeks



## SQM Level of Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

### SQM Level of Disaggregation

### SQM Analog/Benchmark

- Region.....95% within interval
- Type 4 requests implemented .....95% within interval
- Type 5 requests implemented .....95% within interval

### SEEM Measure

SEEM	Tier I	Tier II	Tier III
Yes.....		X.....	

### SEEM Disaggregation

### SEEM Analog/Benchmark

- Region.....95% within interval

## Appendix A: Reporting Scope

### A-1: Standard Service Groupings

See individual reports in the body of the SQM.

### A-2: Standard Service Order Activities

These are the generic BellSouth/CLEC service order activities which are included in the Pre-Ordering, Ordering, and Provisioning sections of this document. It is not meant to indicate specific reporting categories.

#### Service Order Activity Types

- Service Migrations Without Changes
- Service Migrations With Changes
- Move and Change Activities
- Service Disconnects (Unless noted otherwise)
- New Service Installations

#### Pre-Ordering Query Types

- Address
- Telephone Number
- Appointment Scheduling
- Customer Service Record
- Feature Availability
- Service Inquiry

#### Maintenance Query Types

TAFI - TAFI queries the systems below

- CRIS
- March
- Predictor
- LMOS
  - DLR
  - DLETH
  - LMOSupd
- LNP
- NIW
- OSPCM
- SOCS

#### Report Levels

- CLEC RESH
- CLEC State
- CLEC Region
- Aggregate CLEC State
- Aggregate CLEC Region
- BellSouth State
- BellSouth Region

## Appendix B: Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

### Symbols used in calculations

$\Sigma$

A mathematical symbol representing the sum of a series of values following the symbol.

-

A mathematical operator representing subtraction.

+

A mathematical operator representing addition.

/

A mathematical operator representing division.

<

A mathematical symbol that indicates the metric on the left of the symbol is less than the metric on the right.

<=

A mathematical symbol that indicates the metric on the left of the symbol is less than or equal to the metric on the right.

>

A mathematical symbol that indicates the metric on the left of the symbol is greater than the metric on the right.

>=

A mathematical symbol that indicates the metric on the left of the symbol is greater than or equal to the metric on the right.

()

Parentheses, used to group mathematical operations which are completed before operations outside the parentheses.

### A

#### **ACD**

Automatic Call Distributor - A service that provides status monitoring of agents in a call center and routes high volume incoming telephone calls to available agents while collecting management information on both callers and attendants.

#### **Aggregate**

Sum total of all items in like category, e.g. CLEC aggregate equals the sum total of all CLECs' data for a given reporting level.

#### **ALEC**

Alternative Local Exchange Company = FL CLEC

#### **ADSL**

Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line

#### **ASR**

Access Service Request - A request for access service terminating delivery of carrier traffic into a Local Exchange Carrier's network.

#### **ATLAS**

Application for Telephone Number Load Administration System - The BellSouth Operations System used to administer the pool of available telephone numbers and to reserve selected numbers from the pool for use on pending service requests/service orders.

**ATLASTN**

ATLAS software contract for Telephone Number.

**Auto Clarification**

The number of LSRs that were electronically rejected from LESOG and electronically returned to the CLEC for correction.

**B****BFR:**

Bona Fied Request

**BILLING**

The process and functions by which billing data is collected and by which account information is processed in order to render accurate and timely billing.

**BOCRIS**

Business Office Customer Record Information System (Front-end to the CRIS database.)

**BRI**

Basic Rate ISDN

**BRC**

Business Repair Center – The BellSouth Business Systems trouble receipt center which serves large business and CLEC customers.

**BellSouth**

BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.

**C****CABS**

Carrier Access Billing System

**CCC**

Coordinated Customer Conversions

**CCP**

Change Control Process

**Centrex**

A business telephone service, offered by local exchange carriers, which is similar to a Private Branch Exchange (PBX) but the switching equipment is located in the telephone company Central Office (CO).

**CKTID**

A unique identifier for elements combined in a service configuration

**CLEC**

Competitive Local Exchange Carrier

**CLP**

Competitive Local Provider = NC CLEC

**CM**

Change Management

**CMDs**

Centralized Message Distribution System - Telcordia administered national system used to transfer specially formatted messages among companies.

**COFFI**

Central Office Feature File Interface - Provides information about USOCs and class of service. COFFI is a part of DOE/SONGS. It indicates all services available to a customer.

**CRIS**

Customer Record Information System - This system is used to retain customer information and render bills for telecommunications service.

**CRSACCTS**

CRIS software contract for CSR information

**CRSG**

Complex Resale Support Group

**C-SOTS**

CLEC Service Order Tracking System

**CSR**

Customer Service Record

**CTTG**

Common Transport Trunk Group - Final trunk groups between BellSouth & Independent end offices and the BellSouth access tandems.

**D****DA**

Directory Assistance

**DESIGN**

Design Service is defined as any Special or Plain Old Telephone Service Order which requires BellSouth Design Engineering Activities.

**DISPOSITION & CAUSE**

Types of trouble conditions, e.g. No Trouble Found, Central Office Equipment, Customer Premises Equipment, etc.

**DLETH**

Display Lengthy Trouble History - A history report that gives all activity on a line record for trouble reports in LMOS.

**DLR**

Detail Line Record - A report that gives detailed line record information on records maintained in LMOS

**DS-0**

The worldwide standard speed for one digital voice signal (64000 bps).

**DS-1**

24 DS-0s (1.544Mb/sec., i.e. carrier systems)

**DOE**

Direct Order Entry System - An internal BellSouth service order entry system used by BellSouth Service Representatives to input business service orders in BellSouth format.

**DSAP**

DOE (Direct Order Entry) Support Application - The BellSouth Operations System which assists a Service Representative or similar carrier agent in negotiating service provisioning commitments for non-designed services and Unbundled Network Elements.

**DSAPDDI**

DSAP software contract for schedule information.

**DSL**

Digital Subscriber Line

**DUI**

Database Update Information

**E****E911**

Provides callers access to the applicable emergency services bureau by dialing a 3-digit universal telephone number.

**EDI**

Electronic Data Interchange - The computer-to-computer exchange of inter and/or intra-company business documents in a public standard format.

**ESSX**

BellSouth Centrex Service

**F G****Fatal Reject**

The number of LSRs that were electronically rejected from LEO, which checks to see if the LSR has all the required fields correctly populated.

**Flow-Through**

In the context of this document, LSRs submitted electronically via the CLEC mechanized ordering process that flow through to the BellSouth OSS without manual or human intervention.

**FOC**

Firm Order Confirmation - A notification returned to the CLEC confirming that the LSR has been received and accepted, including the specified commitment date.

**FX**

Foreign Exchange

**H****HAL**

“Hands Off” Assignment Logic - Front end access and error resolution logic used in interfacing BellSouth Operations Systems such as ATLAS, BOCRIS, LMOS, PSIMS, RSAG and SOCS.

**HALCRIS**

HAL software contract for CSR information

**HDSL**

High Density Subscriber Loop/Line

**I J K****ILEC**

Incumbent Local Exchange Company

**INP**

Interim Number Portability

**ISDN**

Integrated Services Digital Network

**IPC**

Interconnection Purchasing Center

**L****LAN**

Local Area Network

**LAUTO**

The automatic processor in the LNP Gateway that validates LSRs and issues service orders.

**LCSC**

Local Carrier Service Center - The BellSouth center which is dedicated to handling CLEC LSRs, ASRs, and Preordering transactions along with associated expedite requests and escalations.

**Legacy System**

Term used to refer to BellSouth Operations Support Systems (see OSS)

**LENS**

Local Exchange Negotiation System - The BellSouth LAN/web server/OS application developed to provide both preordering and ordering electronic interface functions for CLECs.

**LEO**

Local Exchange Ordering - A BellSouth system which accepts the output of EDI, applies edit and formatting checks, and reformats the Local Service Requests in BellSouth Service Order format.

**LERG**

Local Exchange Routing Guide

**LESOG**

Local Exchange Service Order Generator - A BellSouth system which accepts the service order output of LEO and enters the Service Order into the Service Order Control System using terminal emulation technology.

**LFACS**

Loop Facilities Assessment and Control System

**LIDB**

Line Information Database

**LMOS**

Loop Maintenance Operations System - A system that provides a mechanized means of maintaining customer line records and for entering, processing, and tracking trouble reports.

**LMOS HOST**

LMOS host computer

**LMOSupd**

LMOS update allows trouble tickets on line records to be entered into LMOS.

**LMU**

Loop Make-up

**LMUS**

Loop Make-up Service Inquiry

**LNP**

Local Number Portability - In the context of this document, the capability for a subscriber to retain his current telephone number as he transfers to a different local service provider.

**LNP Gateway**

Local Number Portability (gateway)- A system that provides both internal and external communications with various interfaces and process including:

- (1). Linking BellSouth to the Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC).
- (2). Allowing for inter-company communications between BellSouth and the CLECs for electronic ordering.
- (3). Providing interface between NPAC and AIN SMS for LNP routing processes.

**LOOPS**

Transmission paths from the central office to the customer premises.

**LRN**

Location Routing Number

**LSR**

Local Service Request – A request for local resale service or unbundled network elements from a CLEC.

## M

**Maintenance & Repair**

The process and function by which trouble reports are passed to BellSouth and by which the related service problems are resolved.

**MARCH**

A memory administration system that translates line-related service order data into switch provisioning messages and automatically transmits the messages to targeted stored program control system switches.

## N

**NBR**

New Business Request

**NC**

“No Circuits” - All circuits busy announcement.

**NIW**

Network Information Warehouse - A system that stores central office blockage data for use in processing trouble reports.



**NMLI**

Native Mode LAN Interconnection

**NPA**

Numbering Plan Area

**NXX**

The “exchange” portion of a telephone number.

**O****OASIS**

Obtain Availability Services Information System - A BellSouth front-end processor, which acts as an interface between COFFI and RNS. This system takes the USOCs in COFFI and translates them to English for display in RNS.

**OASISBSN**

OASIS software contract for feature/service

**OASISNET**

OASIS software contract for feature/service

**OASISOCP**

OASIS software contract for feature/service

**ORDERING**

The process and functions by which resale services or unbundled network elements are ordered from BellSouth as well as the process by which an LSR or ASR is placed with BellSouth.

**Order Types**

The following order types are used in this document:

- (1). T - The “to” portion of a change of address. This Order Type is used to connect main service at a new address when a customer moves from one address to another in any of the nine states within the BellSouth region. A “T” Order Type is always paired with an “F” Order Type which will have the same telephone number following the “F” Order Type Code unless the orders are within different states.
- (2). N - Orders establishing a new account. Also, this Order Type Code is occasionally used when changing from one type of system to another such as when changing from PBX to Centrex.
- (3). C - Order Type used for the following conditions: changes or partial connections or disconnections of service or equipment; change of telephone number, grade or class of main line, additional lines, auxiliary lines, PBX trunks and stations; addition of trunks or lines to existing accounts; move of equipment (other than change of address); temporary suspension and restoration of service at customer’s request.
- (4). R - Order Type used for the following conditions: additions, removals or changes in directory listings; responsibility change orders, addition, removal or changes in directory and billing information; other record corrections where no “field work” is involved.

**OSPCM**

Outside Plant Contract Management System - A system that provides scheduling and completion information on outside plant construction activities.

**OSS**

Operations Support System - A support system or database which is used to mechanize the flow or performance of work. The term is used to refer to the overall system consisting of hardware complex, computer operating system(s), and

application which is used to provide the support functions.

**OUT OF SERVICE**

Customer has no dial tone and cannot call out.

**P Q****PMAP**

Performance Measurement Analysis Platform

**PON**

Purchase Order Number

**POTS**

Plain Old Telephone Service

**PREDICTOR**

A system which is used to administer proactive maintenance and rehabilitation activities on outside plant facilities, provide access to selected work groups to Mechanized Loop Testing and switching system I/O ports.

**Preordering**

The process and functions by which vital information is obtained, verified, or validated prior to placing a service request.

**PRI**

Primary Rate ISDN

**Provisioning**

The process and functions by which necessary work is performed to activate a service requested via an LSR or ASR and to initiate the proper billing and accounting functions.

**PSIMS**

Product/Service Inventory Management System - A BellSouth database Operations System which contains availability information on switching system features and capabilities and on BellSouth service availability. This database is used to verify the availability of a feature or service in an NXX prior to making a commitment to the customer.

**PSIMSORB**

PSIMS software contract for feature/service.

**R****RNS**

Regional Negotiation System - An internal BellSouth service order entry system used by BellSouth Consumer Services to input service orders in BellSouth format.

**ROS**

Regional Ordering System

**RRC**

Residence Repair Center - The BellSouth Consumer Services trouble receipt center which serves residential customers.

**RSAG**

Regional Street Address Guide - The BellSouth database, which contains street addresses validated to be accurate with state and local governments.

**RSAGADDR**

RSAG software contract for address search.

**RSAGTN**

RSAG software contract for telephone number search.

**S****SAC**

Service Advocacy Center

**SEEM**

Self Effectuating Enforcement Mechanism

**SOCS**

Service Order Control System - A system which routes service order images among BellSouth drop points and BellSouth OSS during the service provisioning process.

**SOIR**

Service Order Interface Record - any change effecting activity to a customer account by service order that impacts 911/E911

**SONGS**

Service Order Negotiation and Generation System.

**Syntactically Incorrect Query**

A query that cannot be fulfilled due to insufficient or incorrect input data from the end user. For example, A CLEC would like to query the legacy system for the following address: 1234 Main ST. Entering "1234 Main ST" will be considered syntactically correct because valid characters were used in the address field. However, entering "AB34 Main ST" will be considered syntactically incorrect because invalid characters (i.e., alpha characters were entered in numeric slots) were used in the address field.

**T****TAFI**

Trouble Analysis Facilitation Interface - The BellSouth Operations System that supports trouble receipt center personnel in taking and handling customer trouble reports.

**TAG**

Telecommunications Access Gateway – TAG was designed to provide an electronic interface, or machine-to-machine interface for the bi-directional flow of information between BellSouth's OSSs and participating CLECs.

**TN**

Telephone Number

**Total Manual Fallout**

The number of LSRs which are entered electronically but require manual entering into a service order generator.

**U V****UNE**

Unbundled Network Element

**UCL**

Unbundled Copper Link

**USOC**

Universal Service Order Code

**W X Y Z****WATS**

Wide Area Telephone Service

**WFA**

Work Force Administration

**WMC**

Work Management Center

**WTN**

Working Telephone Number.

## Appendix C: BellSouth Audit Policy

### C-1: BellSouth's Internal Audit Policy

BellSouth's internal efforts to make certain that the reports produced by the PMAP platform are of the highest accuracy has been formalized into a Performance Measurements Quality Assurance Plan (PMQAP) that documents and augments existing quality assurance processes integral to the production and validation of Performance Measurements data.

The plan consists of three sections:

1. Change Control addresses the quality assurance steps involved in the introduction of new measurements and changes to existing measurements.
2. Production addresses the quality assurance steps used to create monthly SQM reports.
3. Monthly Validation addresses the quality assurance steps used to ensure accurate posting of monthly results.

The BellSouth PMQAP will ensure that BellSouth effectively and consistently provides accurate performance measurements data for the activities included in the SQM. The BellSouth Internal Audit department will audit this plan and its quality assurance steps annually, beginning in 4Q01.

### C-2: BellSouth's External Audit Policy

BellSouth currently provides many CLECs with audit rights as a part of their individual interconnection agreements. BellSouth has developed a proposed Audit Plan for use by the parties to an audit. If requested by a Public Service Commission or by a CLEC exercising contractual audit rights, BellSouth will agree to undergo a comprehensive audit of the current year aggregate level reports for both BellSouth and the CLECs for each of the next five (5) years (2001 - 2005), to be conducted by an independent third party auditor jointly selected by BellSouth and the CLEC. The results of audits will be made available to all the parties subject to proper safeguards to protect proprietary information. Requested audits include the following specifications:

1. The cost shall be borne by BellSouth.
2. The independent third party auditor shall be selected with input from BellSouth, the PSC, if applicable, and the CLEC(s).
3. BellSouth, the PSC and the CLECs shall jointly determine the scope of the audit.

These comprehensive audits are intended to provide the basis for the PSCs and CLECs to determine that the SQM, PMAP and SEEM produce accurate data that reflects each States Order for performance measurements. Once this has been verified by an initial audit, the BellSouth PMQAP will provide the basis for future audits.

## Appendix D: OSS Tables

### OSS-1: Average Response Interval and Percent Within Interval (Pre-Ordering/Ordering)

Table 1: Legacy System Access Times For RNS

System	Contract	Data	< 2.3 sec.	> 6 sec.	<= 6.3 sec.	Avg. Sec.	# of Calls
RSAG	RSAG-TN	Address .....	X	X	X	X	X
RSAG	RSAG-ADDR	Address .....	X	X	X	X	X
ATLAS	ATLAS-TN	TN .....	X	X	X	X	X
DSAP	DSAP-DDI	Schedule.....	X	X	X	X	X
CRIS	CRSACCTS	CSR .....	X	X	X	X	X
OASIS	OASISBIG	Feature/Service.....	X	X	X	X	X

Table 2: Legacy System Access Times For R0S

System	Contract	Data	< 2.3 sec.	> 6 sec.	<= 6.3 sec.	Avg. sec.	# of Calls
RSAG	RSAG-TN	Address .....	X	X	X	X	X
RSAG	RSAG-ADDR	Address .....	X	X	X	X	X
ATLAS	ATLAS-TN	TN .....	X	X	X	X	X
DSAP	DSAP-DDI	Schedule.....	X	X	X	X	X
CRIS	CRSACCTS	CSR .....	X	X	X	X	X
OASIS	OASISBIG	Feature/Service.....	X	X	X	X	X

Table 3: Legacy System Access Times For LENS

System	Contract	Data	< 2.3 sec.	> 6 sec.	<= 6.3 sec.	Avg. sec.	# of Calls
RSAG	RSAG-TN	Address .....	X	X	X	X	X
RSAG	RSAG-ADDR	Address .....	X	X	X	X	X
ATLAS	ATLAS-TN	TN .....	X	X	X	X	X
DSAP	DSAP	Schedule.....	X	X	X	X	X
CRIS	CRSECSRL	CSR .....	X	X	X	X	X
COFFI	COFFI/USOC	Feature/Service.....	X	X	X	X	X
P/SIMS	PSIMS/ORB	Feature/Service.....	X	X	X	X	X

Table 4: Legacy System Access Times For TAG

System	Contract	Data	< 2.3 sec.	> 6 sec.	<= 6.3 sec.	Avg. sec.	# of Calls
RSAG	RSAG-TN	Address .....	X	X	X	X	X
RSAG	RSAG-ADDR	Address .....	X	X	X	X	X
ATLAS	ATLAS-TN	TN .....	X	X	X	X	X
ATLAS	ATLAS-MLH	TN .....	X	X	X	X	X
ATLAS	ATLAS-DID	TN .....	X	X	X	X	X
DSAP	DSAP-DDI	Schedule.....	X	X	X	X	X
CRIS	TAG-CSR	CSR .....	X	X	X	X	X
P/SIMS	PSIM/ORB	Feature/Service.....	X	X	X	X	X

## OSS-1: Average Response Interval and Percent Within Interval (Pre-Ordering/Ordering)

### SEEM OSS Legacy System

System	BellSouth	CLEC
<b>Telephone Number/Address</b>		
RSAG-ADDR .....	RNS, ROS.....	TAG, LENS
RSAG-TN.....	RNS, ROS.....	TAG, LENS
Atlas .....	RNS,ROS .....	TAG, LENS
<b>Appointment Scheduling</b>		
DSAP.....	RNS, ROS.....	TAG, LENS
<b>CSR Data</b>		
CRSACCTS .....	RNS .....	
CRSOCSR .....	ROS .....	
CRSECSRL .....		LENS
TAG-CSR .....		TAG
<b>Service/Feature Availability</b>		
OASISBIG .....	RNS, ROS.....	
PSIMS/ORB, COFFI.....		LENS, TAG

## OSS-2: OSS Availability (Pre-Ordering/Ordering)

### OSS Availability

OSS Interface	Applicable to	% Availability
EDI.....	CLEC .....	x
LENS .....	CLEC .....	x
LEO .....	CLEC .....	x
LESOG .....	CLEC .....	x
PSIMS .....	CLEC .....	x
TAG .....	CLEC .....	x
LNP Gateway.....	CLEC .....	x
COG .....	CLEC .....	x
SOG.....	CLEC .....	x

DOM .....	CLEC .....	X
DOE .....	CLEC/BellSouth .....	X
CRIS .....	CLEC/BellSouth .....	X
ATLAS/COFFI .....	CLEC/BellSouth .....	X
BOCRIS .....	CLEC/BellSouth .....	X
DSAP .....	CLEC/BellSouth .....	X
RSAG .....	CLEC/BellSouth .....	X
SOCS .....	CLEC/BellSouth .....	X
SONGS .....	CLEC/BellSouth .....	X
RNS .....	BellSouth .....	X
ROS .....	BellSouth .....	X

## OSS-2: OSS Availability (Pre-Ordering/Ordering)

### SEEM OSS Availability

OSS Interface	Applicable to	% Availability
EDI .....	CLEC .....	X
LENS .....	CLEC .....	X
LEO .....	CLEC .....	X
LESOG .....	CLEC .....	X
PSIMS .....	CLEC .....	X
TAG .....	CLEC .....	X
LNP Gateway .....	CLEC .....	X
COG .....	CLEC .....	X
SOG .....	CLEC .....	X
DOM .....	CLEC .....	X



## OSS-3: OSS Availability (Maintenance & Repair)

### OSS Availability (M&R)

OSS Interface	% Availability
BellSouth TAFI.....	X
CLEC TAFI .....	X
CLEC ECTA.....	X
<b>BellSouth &amp; CLEC</b>	
CRIS .....	X
LMOS HOST .....	X
LNP Gateway.....	X
MARCH .....	X
OSPCM .....	X
PREDICTOR .....	X
SOCS.....	X

## OSS-3: OSS Availability (Maintenance & Repair)

### SEEM OSS Availability (M&R)

OSS Interface	% Availability
CLEC TAFI .....	X
CLEC ECTA.....	X

## OSS-4: Response Interval (Maintenance & Repair)

### Legacy System Access Times for M&R

System	BellSouth & CLEC	<= 4	> 4 <= 10	Count <= 10	> 10	> 30	Avg. Int.
CRIS	x	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X
DLETH	x	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X
DLR	x	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X
LMOS	x	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X
LMOSupd	x	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X
LNP	x	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X
MARCH	x	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X
OSPCM	x	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X
Predictor	x	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X
SOCS	x	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X
NIW	x	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X.....	X

TAFI				
System	Open Trouble Ticket	Status Trouble Ticket	Mechanized Line Testing	Close Trouble Ticket
CRIS	x			
DLETH	x			
DLR	x			
LMOS	x	x		x
LMOSSupd	x	x	x	x
LNP	x			
MARCH	x			
OSPCM	x	x		
Predictor	x	x		
SOCS	x	x		
NIW	x			

Note: Depending on the type of customer report multiple systems maybe touched in one transaction.



**Appendix E: LSR Flow-Through Matrix  
(as of May 13, 2003)**

**Tennessee Performance Metrics**

Product	PRODUCT TYPE	REQTYPE	ACT TYPE	F/T <sup>3</sup>	COMPLEX SERVICE	COMPLEX ORDER	PLANNED FALLOUT FOR MANUAL HANDLING <sup>1</sup>	EDI	TAG <sup>2</sup>	LENS <sup>4</sup>	COMMENTS
2 wire analog DID trunk port	U	F	N	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
2 wire analog port	U	F	N	No	UNE	No	Yes	Y	Y	Y	
2 wire ISDN digital line	U	A	N,T	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
2 wire ISDN digital loop	U	A	N,C,D	Yes	UNE	Yes	No	Y	Y	N	
2 wire ISDN digital loop - LNP	U	B	V,P,Q	Yes	UNE	Yes	No	Y	Y	N	
3 Way Calling	R,B	E,M	N,C,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
3rd Party Call Block	R,B	E,M	N,C,V,W,D,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
4 wire analog voice grade loop	U	A	T	No	UNE	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N	
4 wire analog voice grade loop	U	A	N	Yes	UNE	Yes	No	Y	Y	N	
4 wire DS1 & PRI digital loop	U	A	N,T	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
4 wire DSO & PRI digital loop	U	A	N,T	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
4 wire ISDN DSI digital trunk ports	U	A	N,T	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
4-WIRE DS1 LOOP WITH CHANNELIZATION WITH PORT DS1	C	M	N,C,D,V	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
4-WIRE DS1 LOOP WITH CHANNELIZATION WITH PORT TRUNK SERVICE	C	M	N,C,D,V	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
900 Call Block	R,B	E,M	N,C,V,W,D,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Accupulse	C	E	N,C,T,V,W	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
ADSL	R,B,C	E	V,W,D	Yes	C/S	C/S	No	Y	Y	Y	NOTE THIS PRODUCT CAN BE ORDERED FOR RES/BUS AND CENTREX
Analog Data/Private Line	C	E	N,C,T,V,W,D	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Area Plus	R,B	E,M	N,C,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
ATM (ASYNCHRONOUS TRANSFER MODE)	C	E	N,C,V,W,D	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Basic Rate ISDN *Unbundled	U	A	T	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N	
Basic Rate ISDN *Unbundled	U	A	N,V,D	Yes	UNE	Yes	No	Y	Y	Y	
Basic Rate ISDN *Unbundled	U	A	C,T	No	UNE	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	Y	
Basic Rate ISDN 2 Wire UNE P	C	M	N,C,D,V	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	Manual
Basic Rate ISDN 2 Wire	C	E	N,C, D,T,V,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	Y	



**Appendix E: LSR Flow-Through Matrix  
(as of May 13, 2003)**

**Tennessee Performance Metrics**

Product	PRODUCT TYPE	REQTYPE	ACT TYPE	F/T <sup>3</sup>	COMPLEX SERVICE	COMPLEX ORDER	PLANNED FALLOUT FOR MANUAL HANDLING <sup>1</sup>	EDI	TAG <sup>2</sup>	LENS <sup>4</sup>	COMMENTS
BELLSOUTH CHANNELIZED TRUNKS	C	E	N,C,D,T,V,W,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Call Block	R,B	E,M	N,C,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Call Forwarding	R,B	E,M	N,C,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Call Return	R,B	E,M	N,C,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Call Selector	R,B	E,M	N,C,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Call Tracing	R,B	E,M	N,C,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Call Waiting	R,B	E,M	N,C,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Call Waiting Deluxe	R,B	E,M	N,C,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Caller ID	R,B	E,M	N,C,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
BELLSOUTH CENTREX*	C	P	N,C,D,W,T,S,B,L,V,P	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
UNE P CENTREX	C	M	N,C,D,V	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Collect Call Block	R,B	E,M	N,C,V,W,D,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
DID	C	N	N,C,D,V,W,T,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	Y	
2-WIRE DIRECT INWARD DIAL (DID) TRUNK PORT AND VOICE GRADE LOOP COMBINATION	C	M	N,C,D,V	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Digital Data Transport	U	E	N,C,T,V,W	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
DIGITAL DIRECT INTEGRATION TERMINATION SERVICES (DDITS) DS1	C	M	N,C,D,V	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
DIGITAL DIRECT INTEGRATION TERMINATION SERVICES (DDITS) TRUNK SERVICE	C	M	N,C,D,V	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Directory Listing Indentions	B,U	B,C,E,F,J,M,N	N,C,T,R,V,W,P,Q	No	No	No	Yes	Y	Y	Y	
Directory Listings (simple)	R,B,U	B,C,E,F,J,M,N	N,C,R,V,W,P,Q	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Directory Listings (simple)	R,B,U	B,C,E,F,J,M,N	T	No	No	No	Yes	Y	Y	N	
Directory Listings Captions	R,B,U	B,C,E,F,J,M,N	N,C,T,R,V,W,P,Q	No	No	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	Y	
DIFFERENT PREMISE ADDRESS (DPA)	C	E	N,C,D,V,W,T	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
DS1Loop	U	A	N,D,V	Yes	UNE	Yes	No	Y	Y	Y	
DS3	U	A	N,C,V	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
DSO Loop	U	A	N,D,V	Yes	UNE	Yes	No	Y	Y	Y	
DSO Loop	U	A	C,T	No	No	No	Yes	Y	Y	Y	
Enhanced Caller ID	R,B	E	C,D,N,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	

Tennessee Performance Metrics

Product	PRODUCT TYPE	REQTYPE	ACT TYPE	F/T <sup>3</sup>	COMPLEX SERVICE	COMPLEX ORDER	PLANNED FALLOUT FOR MANUAL HANDLING <sup>1</sup>	EDI	TAG <sup>2</sup>	LENS <sup>4</sup>	COMMENTS
Enhanced Extended Links (EELS)	U	A	C,D,N,T,V	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
ESSX	C	P	C,D,T,V,S,B,W,L,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Flat Rate/Business	B	E, M	C,D,N,V,W,T Y,B,L,S,D,T,P,Q	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Flat Rate/Residence	R	E, M	C,D,N,V,W,T Y,B,L,S,D,T,P,Q	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
FLEXSERV	C	E	N,C,D,T,V,W,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Frame Relay	C	E	N,C,D,V,W	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
FX/FCO	C	E	N,C,D,T,V,W,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
UNE P FX/FCO (RES,BUS,PBX) (NOTE: THIS PRODUCT WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE UNTIL 08--01-02)	C	M	N,C,V,D,T,S,B,L,W,Y,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Ga. Community Calling	R,B	M	C,D,N,V,W,P,Q	No	No	No	NA	N	N	N	
Ga. Community Calling	R,B	E	T	No	No	No	Yes	Y	Y	N	
HDSL	U	A	T	No	UNE	No	Yes	Y	Y	N	
HDSL	U	A	N,C,D,V	Yes	UNE	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Hunting MLH	R,B	E, M	C,D,N,T,V,W	No	C/S <sup>4</sup>	C/S	Yes	Y	Y	N	
Hunting Series Completion	R,B	E, M	C,D,N,V,W	Yes	C/S	C/S	No	Y	Y	Y	
Hunting Series Completion	R,B	E, M	T	No	No	No	Yes	Y	Y	N	
INP to LNP Conversion	U	C	C	No	UNE	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N	
LightGate	C	E	N,C,D,T,V,W,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Line Sharing	U	A	N,C,D,V,P,Q	Yes	UNE	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Line Splitting	U	A	N,C,D	Yes	UNE	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
LNP With Complex Listing	U	C	P,V,Q	No	UNE	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N	
LNP with Complex Services	U	C	P,V,Q	No	UNE	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N	
LNP with Partial Migration	U	C	P,V,Q	No	UNE	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N	
LNP	U	C	P,V,Q	Yes	UNE	Yes	No	Y	Y	N	
Local Number Portability (INP to LNP)	U	C	C	No	UNE	No	Yes	Y	Y	N	
INP	U	B,C	D	No	UNE	No	Yes	Y	Y	N	
Loop+LNP	U	B	V,P,Q	Yes	UNE	No	No	Y	Y	N	
Measured Rate/Bus	R,B	E,M	C,D,N,V,W,P,Q,T Y,B,L,S,D	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	



**Appendix E: LSR Flow-Through Matrix  
(as of May 13, 2003)**

**Tennessee Performance Metrics**

Product	PRODUCT TYPE	REQTYPE	ACT TYPE	F/T <sup>3</sup>	COMPLEX SERVICE	COMPLEX ORDER	PLANNED FALLOUT FOR MANUAL HANDLING <sup>1</sup>	EDI	TAG <sup>2</sup>	LENS <sup>4</sup>	COMMENTS
Measured Rate/Res	R,B	E,M	C,D,N,V,W,P,Q,T Y,B,L,S,D	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Megalink POINT TO POINT	C	E	N,V,W,T,D,C,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Megalink CHANNELIZED	C	E	N,V,W,T,D,C,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Memory Call	R,B	E, M	C,D,N,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Memory Call Ans. Svc.	R,B	E, M	C,D,N,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Multiserv	C	P	N,C,D,T,V,S,B,W,L,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Native Mode LAN Interconnection (NMLI)	C	E	N,C,D,V,W	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Off-Prem Stations	C	E	N,C,D,V,W,T,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Optional Calling Plan	R,B	E, M	N,V,P,Q,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Package/Complete Choice and Area Plus	R,B	E, M	N,C,V,W,P,Q	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Package/Complete Choice and Area Plus	R,B	E, M	T	No	No	No	Yes	Y	Y	N	
Pathlink/ Primary Rate ISDN	C	E	N,C,D,T,V,W,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
4-WIRE ISDN PRI UNE COMBO	C	M	N,C,D,V	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Pay Phone Provider	B	E,M	C,D,T,N,V,W,P,Q	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
PBX Standalone Port	C	F	N,C,D	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N	
PBX Trunks	C	E	N,C,D,V,W,T,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N	
PIC/LPIC Change	R,B,C	E,M	C,V,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
PIC/LPIC Freeze	R,B,C	E,M	N,C,V,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
PORT/LOOP COMBO 2-WIRE PBX	C	M	N,C,D,V	No	No	No	Yes	Y	Y	N	
Port/Loop Simple	U	M	N,C,D,V	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Preferred Call Forward	R,B,U	E,M	C,D,N,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
RCF Basic	R,B	E,M	N,D,W,V,P,Q,T	No	No	No	Yes	Y	Y	N	
Remote Access to CF	R,B	E,M	C,D,N,V,W,P,Q,T	No	No	No	NA	Y	Y	N	
Repeat Dialing	R,B	E,M	C,D,N,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Ringmaster	R,B	E,M	C,D,N,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Smartpath	R,B	E	C,D,T,N,V,W	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
SmartRING	C	E	N,D,C,V,W	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Speed Calling	R,B	E,M	C,D,N,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Synchronet	C	E	N,D,C,V,W	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N	
Three Way Call Block	R,B	E,M	C,D,N,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	N	



## Appendix E: LSR Flow-Through Matrix (as of May 13, 2003)

### Tennessee Performance Metrics

Product	PRODUCT TYPE	REQTYPE	ACT TYPE	F/T <sup>3</sup>	COMPLEX SERVICE	COMPLEX ORDER	PLANNED FALLOUT FOR MANUAL HANDLING <sup>1</sup>	EDI	TAG <sup>2</sup>	LENS <sup>4</sup>	COMMENTS
Tie Lines	C	E	N,C,D,V,W,T,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
TOLL FREE DIALING (TFD)	C	E	N,C,D,V,W	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
Touchtone	R,B	E	C,D,N,V,W,P,Q,T	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Unbundled Loop-Analog 2W, SL1, SL2	U	A,B	D,N,V	Yes	UNE	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
Unbundled Loop-Analog 2W, SL1,SL2	U	A,B	C **	Yes	UNE	No	Yes	Y	Y	Y	
Unbundled Universal Digital Channel (UDC) Loop	U	A	N,D	Yes	UNE	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
WATS*	C	E	W,D,N,C,V	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N	
XDSL	U	A,B	N,C,V,D	Yes	UNE	No	No	Y	Y	Y	
XDSL	U	A,B	T	No	No	No	Yes	Y	Y	N	

**Product:** U-UNE; C-Complex; B-Business; R-Residence

**Reqtype:** A-Loop; B-Loop with LNP/INP; C-LNP/INP; E-Resale; F-Port; J-Directory Listing and Directory Assistance; M-UNE-P; N-DID Resale; P-Centrex Resale, ACT: N-New installation; C-Change an existing account; D-Disconnection; T-Outside move of end user location; R-Record activity is for ordering administrative changes; V-Conversion of service to new LSP as specified; W-Conversion of service to new LSP "as is"; S-Suspend; B-Restore; Y-Deny; L-Seasonal Suspend; P-Partial Migration (initial); Q-Partial Migration (subsequent)

**Note 1:** Planned Fallout for Manual Handling denotes those services that are electronically submitted and are not intended to flow-through due to the complexity of the service.

**Note 2:** The TAG column includes thse LSRs submitted via Robo TAG.

**Note 3:** For all services that indicate 'No' for flow-through, the following reasons, in addition to complex services or complex order, also prompt manual handling: Expedites from CLECs, special pricing plans, partial migrations (although conversions-as-is flow through for issue 9 unless migrating the main TN and a new TN must be assigned), class of service invalid in certain states with some TOS e.g. government, or cannot be changed when changing main TN on C activity, pending order review required (Example: Any pending service order (PSO) not related to current PON, pending service order (PSO) with multiple service orders pending related to current PON and SUP received), more than 25 business lines and more than 15 loops, CSR inaccuracies such as invalid or missing CSR data in CRIS, Directory listings with Indentions or Captions, , transfer of calls option for CLEC end user – new TN not yet posted to CRIS.

**Note 4:** Services with C/S in the Complex Service and/or the Complex Order columns can be either complex or simple.

**Note 5:** The following list of items will not FT:

LSRs with Project or RPON fields populated

\*\*SL1 REQTYPE A, ACT C, LNA N, C, or D

\*\*SL2 REQTYPE A, ACT C, LNA C

REQTYPE B, C, ACT P when migrating main telephone number

REQTYPE B, C ACT V with Complex

REQTYPE E, M, N and P; ACT = V, LNA = V (LNP to Resale/UNE Switched Combinations)

## Attachment 10

### BellSouth Disaster Recovery Plan

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## 1.0 PURPOSE

In the unlikely event of a disaster occurring that affects BellSouth's long-term ability to deliver traffic to a Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC), general procedures have been developed by BellSouth to hasten the recovery process in accordance with the Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) Program established by the Federal Communications Commission to identify and prioritize telecommunication services that support national security or emergency preparedness (NS/EP) missions. A description of the TSP Program as it may be amended from time to time is available at the following website: <http://interconnection.bellsouth.com/products/vertical/tsp.html>. Since each location is different and could be affected by an assortment of potential problems, a detailed recovery plan is impractical. However, in the process of reviewing recovery activities for specific locations, some basic procedures emerge that appear to be common in most cases.

These general procedures should apply to any disaster that affects the delivery of traffic for an extended time period. Each CLEC will be given the same consideration during an outage, and service will be restored as quickly as possible.

This document will cover the basic recovery procedures that would apply to every CLEC.

## 2.0 SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT

When a problem is experienced, regardless of the severity, the BellSouth Network Management Center (NMC) will observe traffic anomalies and begin monitoring the situation. Controls will be appropriately applied to insure the sanity of BellSouth's network; and, in the event that a switch or facility node is lost, the NMC will attempt to circumvent the failure using available reroutes.

BellSouth's NMC will remain in control of the restoration efforts until the problem has been identified as being a long-term outage. At that time, the NMC will contact BellSouth's Emergency Control Center (ECC) and relinquish control of the recovery efforts. Even though the ECC may take charge of the situation, the NMC will continue to monitor the circumstances and restore traffic as soon as damaged network elements are revitalized.

**The telephone number for the BellSouth Network Management Center in Atlanta, as published in Telcordia's National Network Management Directory, is 404-321-2516.**

## 3.0 IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM

During the early stages of problem detection, the NMC will be able to tell which CLECs are affected by the catastrophe. Further analysis and/or first hand observation will determine if the disaster has affected CLEC equipment only, BellSouth equipment only or a combination. The initial restoration activity will be largely determined by the equipment that is affected.

Once the nature of the disaster is determined and after verifying the cause of the problem, the NMC will initiate reroutes and/or transfers that are jointly agreed upon by the affected CLECs' Network Management Center and the BellSouth NMC. The type and percentage of controls used will depend upon available network capacity. Controls necessary to stabilize the situation will be invoked and the NMC will attempt to re-establish as much traffic as possible.

For long-term outages, recovery efforts will be coordinated by the Emergency Control Center (ECC). Traffic controls will continue to be applied by the NMC until facilities are re-established. As equipment is made available for service, the ECC will instruct the NMC to begin removing the controls and allow traffic to resume.

### **3.1 SITE CONTROL**

In the total loss of building use scenario, what likely exists will be a smoking pile of rubble. This rubble will contain many components that could be dangerous. It could also contain any personnel on the premises at the time of the disaster. For these reasons, the local fire marshal with the assistance of the police will control the site until the building is no longer a threat to surrounding properties and the companies have secured the site from the general public.

During this time, the majority owner of the building should be arranging for a demolition contractor to mobilize to the site with the primary objective of reaching the cable entrance facility for a damage assessment. The results of this assessment would then dictate immediate plans for restoration, both short term and permanent.

In a less catastrophic event, i.e., the building is still standing and the cable entrance facility is usable, the situation is more complex. The site will initially be controlled by local authorities until the threat to adjacent property has diminished. Once the site is returned to the control of the companies, the following events should occur.

An initial assessment of the main building infrastructure systems (mechanical, electrical, fire and life safety, elevators, and others) will establish building needs. Once these needs are determined, the majority owner should lead the building restoration efforts. There may be situations where the site will not be totally restored within the confines of the building. The companies must individually determine their needs and jointly assess the cost of permanent restoration to determine the overall plan of action.

Multiple restoration trailers from each company will result in the need for designated space and installation order. This layout and control is required to maximize the amount of restoration equipment that can be placed at the site, and the priority of placements.

Care must be taken in this planning to ensure other restoration efforts have logistical access to the building. Major components of telephone and building equipment will need to be removed and replaced. A priority for this equipment must also be jointly established to facilitate overall site restoration. (Example: If the AC switchgear has sustained damage, this would be of the highest priority in order to regain power, lighting, and HVAC throughout the building.)

If the site will not accommodate the required restoration equipment, the companies would then need to quickly arrange with local authorities for street closures, rights of way or other possible options available.

### **3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS**

In the worse case scenario, many environmental concerns must be addressed. Along with the police and fire marshal, the state environmental protection department will be on site to monitor the situation.

Items to be concerned with in a large central office building could include:

1. Emergency engine fuel supply. Damage to the standby equipment and the fuel handling equipment could have created "spill" conditions that have to be handled within state and federal regulations.
2. Asbestos-containing materials that may be spread throughout the wreckage. Asbestos could be in many components of building, electrical, mechanical, outside plant distribution, and telephone systems.
3. Lead and acid. These materials could be present in potentially large quantities depending upon the extent of damage to the power room.
4. Mercury and other regulated compounds resident in telephone equipment.
5. Other compounds produced by the fire or heat.

Once a total loss event occurs at a large site, local authorities will control immediate clean up (water placed on the wreckage by the fire department) and site access.

At some point, the companies will become involved with local authorities in the overall planning associated with site clean up and restoration. Depending on the clean up approach taken, delays in the restoration of several hours to several days may occur.

In a less severe disaster, items listed above are more defined and can be addressed individually depending on the damage.

In each case, the majority owner should coordinate building and environmental restoration as well as maintain proper planning and site control.

### **4.0 THE EMERGENCY CONTROL CENTER (ECC)**

The ECC is located in the Midtown 1 Building in Atlanta, Georgia. During an emergency, the ECC staff will convene a group of pre-selected experts to inventory the damage and initiate corrective actions. These experts have regional access to BellSouth's personnel and equipment and will assume control of the restoration activity anywhere in the nine-state area.

In the past, the ECC has been involved with restoration activities resulting from hurricanes, ice storms and floods. They have demonstrated their capabilities during these calamities as well as

during outages caused by human error or equipment failures. This group has an excellent record of restoring service as quickly as possible.

During a major disaster, the ECC may move emergency equipment to the affected location, direct recovery efforts of local personnel and coordinate service restoration activities with the CLECs. The ECC will attempt to restore service as quickly as possible using whatever means is available, leaving permanent solutions, such as the replacement of damaged buildings or equipment, for local personnel to administer.

Part of the ECC's responsibility, after temporary equipment is in place, is to support the NMC efforts to return service to the CLECs. Once service has been restored, the ECC will return control of the network to normal operational organizations. Any long-term changes required after service is restored will be made in an orderly fashion and will be conducted as normal activity.

## **5.0 RECOVERY PROCEDURES**

The nature and severity of any disaster will influence the recovery procedures. One crucial factor in determining how BellSouth will proceed with restoration is whether or not BellSouth's equipment is incapacitated. Regardless of whose equipment is out of service, BellSouth will move as quickly as possible to aid with service recovery; however, the approach that will be taken may differ depending upon the location of the problem.

### **5.1 CLEC OUTAGE**

For a problem limited to one CLEC (or a building with multiple CLECs), BellSouth has several options available for restoring service quickly. For those CLECs that have agreements with other CLECs, BellSouth can immediately start directing traffic to a provisional CLEC for completion. This alternative is dependent upon BellSouth having concurrence from the affected CLECs.

Whether or not the affected CLECs have requested a traffic transfer to another CLEC will not impact BellSouth's resolve to re-establish traffic to the original destination as quickly as possible.

### **5.2 BELL SOUTH OUTAGE**

Because BellSouth's equipment has varying degrees of impact on the service provided to the CLECs, restoring service from damaged BellSouth equipment is different. The outage will probably impact a number of Carriers simultaneously. However, the ECC will be able to initiate immediate actions to correct the problem.

A disaster involving any of BellSouth's equipment locations could impact the CLECs, some more than others. A disaster at a Central Office (CO) would only impact the delivery of traffic to and from that one location, but the incident could affect many Carriers. If the Central Office is a Serving Wire Center (SWC), then traffic from the entire area to those Carriers served from that switch would also be impacted. If the switch functions as an Access Tandem, or there is a tandem in the building, traffic from every CO to every CLEC could be interrupted. A disaster that destroys a facility hub could disrupt various traffic flows, even though the switching equipment may be unaffected.

The NMC would be the first group to observe a problem involving BellSouth's equipment. Shortly after a disaster, the NMC will begin applying controls and finding re-routes for the

completion of as much traffic as possible. These reroutes may involve delivering traffic to alternate Carriers upon receiving approval from the CLECs involved. In some cases, changes in translations will be required. If the outage is caused by the destruction of equipment, then the ECC will assume control of the restoration.

### **5.2.1 Loss of a Central Office**

When BellSouth loses a Central Office, the ECC will

- a) Place specialists and emergency equipment on notice;
- b) Inventory the damage to determine what equipment and/or functions are lost;
- c) Move containerized emergency equipment and facility equipment to the stricken area, if necessary;
- d) Begin reconnecting service on a parity basis for Hospitals, Police and other emergency agencies or End Users served by BellSouth or CLEC in accordance with the TSP priority restoration coding scheme entered in the BellSouth Maintenance database immediately prior to the emergency.

### **5.2.2 Loss of a Central Office with Serving Wire Center Functions**

The loss of a Central Office that also serves as a Serving Wire Center (SWC) will be restored as described in Section 5.2.1.

### **5.2.3 Loss of a Central Office with Tandem Functions**

When BellSouth loses a Central Office building that serves as an Access Tandem and as a SWC, the ECC will

- a) Place specialists and emergency equipment on notice;
- b) Inventory the damage to determine what equipment and/or functions are lost;
- c) Move containerized emergency equipment and facility equipment to the stricken area, if necessary;
- d) Begin reconnecting service on a parity basis for Hospitals, Police and other emergency agencies or End Users served by BellSouth or CLEC in accordance with the TSP priority restoration coding scheme entered in the BellSouth Maintenance database immediately prior to the emergency;
- e) Re-direct as much traffic as possible to the alternate access tandem (if available) for delivery to those CLECs utilizing a different location as a SWC;
- f) Begin aggregating traffic to a location near the damaged building. From this location, begin re-establishing trunk groups to the CLECs for the delivery of traffic normally found on the direct trunk groups. (This aggregation point may be the alternate access tandem location or another CO on a primary facility route.)

#### **5.2.4 Loss of a Facility Hub**

In the event that BellSouth loses a facility hub, the recovery process is much the same as above. Once the NMC has observed the problem and administered the appropriate controls, the ECC will assume authority for the repairs. The recovery effort will include

- a) Placing specialists and emergency equipment on notice;
- b) Inventorying the damage to determine what equipment and/or functions are lost;
- c) Moving containerized emergency equipment to the stricken area, if necessary;
- d) Reconnecting service on a parity basis for Hospitals, Police and other emergency agencies or End Users served by BellSouth or CLEC in accordance with the TSP priority restoration coding scheme entered in the BellSouth Maintenance database immediately prior to the emergency; and
- e) If necessary, BellSouth will aggregate the traffic at another location and build temporary facilities. This alternative would be viable for a location that is destroyed and building repairs are required.

### **5.3 COMBINED OUTAGE (CLEC AND BELL SOUTH EQUIPMENT)**

In some instances, a disaster may impact BellSouth's equipment as well as the CLECs'. This situation will be handled in much the same way as described in Section 5.2.3. Since BellSouth and the CLECs will be utilizing temporary equipment, close coordination will be required.

### **6.0 T1 IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES**

During the restoration of service after a disaster, BellSouth may be forced to aggregate traffic for delivery to a CLEC. During this process, T1 traffic may be consolidated onto DS3s and may become unidentifiable to the Carrier. Because resources will be limited, BellSouth may be forced to "package" this traffic entirely differently than normally received by the CLECs. Therefore, a method for identifying the T1 traffic on the DS3s and providing the information to the Carriers is required.

## **7.0 ACRONYMS**

CLEC	-	Competitive Local Exchange Carrier
CO	-	Central Office (BellSouth)
DS3	-	Facility that carries 28 T1s (672 circuits)
ECC	-	Emergency Control Center (BellSouth)
NMC	-	Network Management Center
SWC	-	Serving Wire Center (BellSouth switch)
T1	-	Facility that carries 24 circuits
TSP	-	Telecommunications Service Priority

### **Hurricane Information**

During a hurricane, BellSouth will make every effort to keep CLECs updated on the status of our network. Information centers will be set up throughout BellSouth Telecommunications. These centers are not intended to be used for escalations, but rather to keep the CLEC informed of network related issues, area damages and dispatch conditions, etc.

Hurricane-related information can also be found on line at [http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/network/disaster/dis\\_resp.htm](http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/network/disaster/dis_resp.htm). Information concerning Mechanized Disaster Reports can also be found at this website by clicking on CURRENT MDR REPORTS or by going directly to <http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/network/disaster/mdrs.htm>.

### **BST Disaster Management Plan**

BellSouth maintenance centers have geographical and redundant communication capabilities. In the event of a disaster removing any maintenance center from service another geographical center would assume maintenance responsibilities. The contact numbers will not change and the transfer will be transparent to the CLEC.



## **Attachment 11**

### **Bona Fide Request and New Business Request Process**

## **BONA FIDE REQUEST AND NEW BUSINESS REQUEST PROCESS**

### **1. BONA FIDE REQUEST**

- 1.1 The Parties agree that BSLD is entitled to order any Network Element, interconnection option or service option required to be made available by FCC or Commission requirements pursuant to the Act. A Bona Fide Request (BFR) is to be used when BSLD makes a request of BellSouth to provide a new or modified Network Element, interconnection option or other service option pursuant to the Act that was not previously provided for in this Agreement.
- 1.2 A BFR shall be submitted in writing by BSLD and shall specifically identify the requested service date, technical requirements, space requirements and/or such other specifications that clearly define the request such that BellSouth has sufficient information to analyze and prepare a response. Such a request shall also include BSLD's designation of the request as being pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (i.e. a BFR). The request shall be sent to BSLD's designated BellSouth Sales contact or Local Contract Manager (LCM).
- 1.3 Within two (2) business days of receipt of a BFR, BellSouth shall acknowledge in writing its receipt and identify a single point of contact responsible for responding to the BFR and shall request any additional information needed to process the request to the extent known at that time. Notwithstanding the foregoing, BellSouth may reasonably request additional information from BSLD at any time during the processing of the BFR.
- 1.4 Within thirty (30) business days of BellSouth's receipt of the BFR, if the preliminary analysis of the requested BFR is not of such complexity that it will cause BellSouth to expend extraordinary resources to evaluate the BFR, BellSouth shall respond to BSLD by providing a preliminary analysis of the new or modified Network Element or interconnection option not ordered by the FCC or Commission that is the subject of the BFR. The preliminary analysis shall either confirm that BellSouth will offer access to the new or modified Network Element, interconnection option or service option or confirm that BellSouth will not offer the new or modified Network Element, interconnection option or service option.
- 1.5 For any new or modified Network Element, interconnection option or service option not ordered by the FCC or Commission, if the preliminary analysis states that BellSouth will offer the new or modified Network Element, interconnection option or service option, the preliminary analysis will include an estimate of the costs of utilizing existing resources, both

personnel and systems, in the development including, but not limited to, request parameters analysis, determination of impacted BellSouth departments, determination of required resources, project management resources, etc. (Development Rate) including a general breakdown of such costs associated with the Network Element, interconnection option or service option and the date the request can be met. If the preliminary analysis states that BellSouth will not offer the new or modified Network Element, interconnection option or service option, BellSouth will provide an explanation of why the request is not technically feasible, does not qualify as a BFR for the new or modified Network Element, interconnection option or service option, should actually be submitted as a NBR or is otherwise not required to be provided under the Act. If BellSouth cannot provide the Network Element, interconnection option or service option by the requested date, BellSouth shall provide an alternative proposed date together with a detailed explanation as to why BellSouth is not able to meet BSLD's requested date.

- 1.6 For any new or modified Network Element, interconnection option or service option not ordered by the FCC or Commission, if BellSouth determines that the preliminary analysis of the requested BFR is of such complexity that it will cause BellSouth to expend extraordinary resources to evaluate the BFR, BellSouth shall notify BSLD within ten (10) business days of BellSouth's receipt of BFR that a fee will be required prior to the preliminary evaluation of the BFR. Such fee shall be limited to BellSouth's extraordinary expenses directly related to the complex request that require the allocation and engagement of additional resources above the existing allocated resources used on BFR cost development which include, but are not limited to, expenditure of funds to develop feasibility studies, specific resources that are required to determine request requirements (such as operation support system analysts, technical managers, software developers), software impact analysis by specific software developers; software architecture development, hardware impact analysis by specific system analysts, etc. and the request for such fee shall be accompanied with a general breakdown of such costs. If BSLD accepts the complex request evaluation fee proposed by BellSouth, BSLD shall submit such fee within thirty (30) business days of BellSouth's notice that a complex request evaluation fee is required. Within thirty (30) business days of BellSouth's receipt of the complex request evaluation fee, BellSouth shall respond to BSLD by providing a preliminary analysis, consistent with Section 1.4 of this Attachment 11.
- 1.7 BSLD may cancel a BFR at any time up until thirty (30) business days after receiving BellSouth's preliminary analysis. If BSLD cancels the BFR within thirty (30) business days after receipt of BellSouth's preliminary analysis, BellSouth shall be entitled to keep any complex

request evaluation fee submitted in accordance with Section 1.6 above, minus those costs included in the fee that have not been incurred as of the date of cancellation.

- 1.8 BSLD will have thirty (30) business days from receipt of preliminary analysis to accept the preliminary analysis or cancel the BFR. If BSLD fails to respond within this thirty (30) business day period, the BFR will be deemed cancelled. Acceptance of the preliminary analysis must be in writing and accompanied by the estimated Development Rate for the new or modified Network Element, interconnection option or service option quoted in the preliminary analysis.
- 1.9 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, BellSouth shall propose a firm price quote, including the firm Development Rate, the firm nonrecurring rate and the firm recurring rate, and a detailed implementation plan within ten (10) business days of receipt of BSLD's accurate BFR application for a Network Element, interconnection option or service option that is operational at the time of the request; thirty (30) business days of receipt of BSLD's accurate BFR application for a new or modified Network Element, interconnection option or service option ordered by the FCC or Commission; and within sixty (60) business days of receipt of BSLD's accurate BFR application for a new or modified Network Element, interconnection option or service option not ordered by the FCC or Commission or not operational at the time of the request. The firm nonrecurring rate will not include any of the Development Rate or the complex request evaluation fee, if required, in the calculation of this rate. Such firm price quote shall not exceed the estimate provided with the preliminary analysis by more than 25%.
- 1.10 BSLD shall have thirty (30) business days from receipt of firm price quote to accept or deny the firm price quote and submit any additional Development or nonrecurring rates quoted in the firm price quote.
- 1.11 Unless BSLD agrees otherwise, all prices shall be consistent with the applicable pricing principles and provisions of the Act.
- 1.12 If BSLD believes that BellSouth's firm price quote is not consistent with the requirements of the Act, either Party may seek dispute resolution in accordance with the dispute resolution provisions set forth in the General Terms and Conditions of this Agreement.
- 1.13 Upon agreement to the rates, terms and conditions of a BFR, the Parties shall negotiate in good faith an amendment to this Agreement.

## **2 New Business Request**

- 2.1 BSLD also shall be permitted to request the development of new or modified facilities or service options which may not be required by the Act. Procedures applicable to requesting the addition of such elements, services and options are specified in this Attachment 11. A New Business Request (NBR) is to be used by BSLD to make a request of BellSouth for a new or modified feature or capability of an existing product or service, a new product or service that is not deployed within the BellSouth network or operations and business support systems, or a new or modified service option that was not previously included in this Agreement (Requested NBR Services) and is not required by the Act.
- 2.2 An NBR shall be submitted in writing by BSLD and shall specifically identify the requested service date, technical requirements, space requirements and/or such specifications that clearly define the request such that BellSouth has sufficient information to analyze and prepare a response. The request shall be sent to BSLD's designated BellSouth Sales contact or LCM.
- 2.3 Within two (2) business days of receipt of an NBR, BellSouth shall acknowledge in writing its receipt and identify a single point of contact responsible for responding to the NBR and shall request any additional information needed to process the request to the extent known at that time. Notwithstanding the foregoing, BellSouth may reasonably request additional information from BSLD at any time during the processing of the NBR.
- 2.4 If the preliminary analysis of the request NBR is not of such complexity that it will cause BellSouth to expend extraordinary resources to evaluate the NBR, within thirty (30) business days of its receipt of the NBR, BellSouth shall respond to BSLD by providing a preliminary analysis of such Requested NBR Services that are the subject of the NBR. The preliminary analysis shall either confirm that BellSouth will offer access to the Requested NBR Services or confirm that BellSouth will not offer the Requested NBR Services.
- 2.5 If the preliminary analysis states that BellSouth will offer the Requested NBR Services, the preliminary analysis will include an estimate of the Development Rate including a general breakdown of costs and the date the request can be met. If BellSouth cannot provide the Requested NBR Service by the requested date, it shall provide an alternative proposed date together with a detailed explanation as to why BellSouth is not able to meet BSLD's requested date.
- 2.6 If BellSouth determines that the preliminary analysis of the requested NBR is of such complexity that it will cause BellSouth to expend

extraordinary resources to evaluate the NBR, BellSouth shall notify BSLD within ten (10) business days of BellSouth's notice that a complex request evaluation fee is required prior to the evaluation of the NBR. Such fee shall be limited to BellSouth's extraordinary expenses directly related to the complex request. If BSLD accepts the complex request evaluation fee amount proposed by BellSouth, BSLD shall submit such complex request evaluation fee within thirty (30) business days of BellSouth's notice that a complex request evaluation fee is required.

- 2.7 Within thirty (30) business days of BellSouth's receipt of the complex request evaluation fee, BellSouth shall respond to BSLD by providing a preliminary analysis of such Requested NBR Services.
- 2.8 BSLD may cancel an NBR at any time. If BSLD cancels the request more than ten (10) business days after submitting it, BSLD shall pay BellSouth's reasonable and demonstrable costs of processing and/or implementing the NBR up to the date of cancellation in addition to any fee submitted in accordance with Section 1.6 above.
- 2.9 BSLD will have thirty (30) business days from receipt of the preliminary analysis to accept the preliminary analysis or cancel the NBR. If BSLD fails to respond within this thirty (30) business day period, the NBR will be deemed cancelled.
- 2.10 Acceptance of the preliminary analysis must be in writing and accompanied by the estimated Development Rate for the Requested NBR Services quoted in the preliminary analysis.
- 2.11 BellSouth shall propose a firm price quote including the firm Development Rate, the firm nonrecurring rate, and the firm recurring rate, and a detailed implementation plan within ten (10) business days of receipt of BSLD's accurate NBR application for a Requested NBR Service that is operational at the time of the request and within sixty (60) business days of receipt of BSLD's accurate NBR application for the Requested NBR Services not operational at the time of the request. The firm nonrecurring rate will not include any of the Development Rate or the complex request evaluation fee, if required, in the calculation of this rate. Such firm price quote shall not exceed the estimate provided with the preliminary analysis by more than 25%.
- 2.12 BSLD shall have thirty (30) business days from receipt of the firm price quote to accept or deny the firm price quote and submit any additional nonrecurring, non-refundable fees quoted in the firm price quote. If the firm price quote is less than the preliminary analysis' estimate of the

Development Rate, BellSouth will credit BSLD's account for the difference.

- 2.13      Upon agreement to the rates, terms and conditions of a NBR, an amendment to this Agreement, or a separate agreement, may be required and the Parties shall negotiate such agreement or amendment in good faith.